



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

No. .—This court is inhabited chiefly by Roman Catholics.

No. 9.—Only one family; they are Italians.

No. 10.—A lane, in which are a number of little shop-keepers, who receive stolen goods.

No. 11.—In this place the house of ill-fame had two inmates.

Nos. 12 and 13.—No remarks.

No. 14.—Several of the families here would not allow the visitor to enter. The house of ill-fame had two inmates.

No. 15.—Chiefly inhabited by tradesmen.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Number of Houses . .	9	6	18	2	2	49	9	14	1	25	6	5	10	21	23	200
Number of Families. .	20	12	51	5	5	127	18	57	1	85	14	15	34	23	6	472
Number of Inhabitants.	81	41	233	26	21	420	74	200	†	306	50	48	123	61	16	1700
Children under 12 years } of age	31	9	100	11	6	136	28	76	..	121	22	13	51	12	†	616
Attend Sunday Schools.	22	2	34	1	4	45	2	8	..	39	11	4	14	3	..	189
Families neglect Public } Worship entirely* . .	9	9	25	3	3	70	13	52	..	66	5	11	18	14	4	302
Individuals who neglect } Worship, and infants, sick, infirm, and aged }	32	29	134	19	11	251	58	174	..	923	21	34	76	30	8	1100
Families without Script- } tures . . . . .	..	3	..	..	..	28	..	28	..	32	2	5	2	2	..	102
Adults who cannot read.	..	..	3	..	..	11	..	16	..	12	..	3	1	..	..	46
Houses of Ill-fame . .	..	..	..	..	1	8	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	7
Shops open on Lord's } day . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	4	..	15	..	..	..	10	10	54
Public houses, all of } which are open during Sabbath . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	6
Shops shut during Lord's } day . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	22

* But few attend worship regularly, and 17 persons only made serious profession of religion

† Not known.

Turnpike Roads in England and Wales.

THE following statement exhibits the condition of all the turnpike trusts in England and Wales in the year 1836, the latest period to which the returns* have been made up, together with a comparison between that year and 1821.†

The number of trusts in England and Wales, in 1821, was 1025, and, in 1836, 1119, shewing an increase of 94 trusts; of these, 69 in 1821, and 68 in 1836, were in Wales. The distance of roads, in 1836, is not given; in 1821, it amounted to 18,244 miles in England, and 2631 in Wales; together, 20,875. The income from tolls and parish composition, in 1821, was 1,088,767*l.*, averaging 52*l. 3s. 1½d.* per mile. The income from the same two sources, in 1836, was 1,559,467*l.*, and exceeded that of 1821 by 43 per cent. As the distance of roads in the former year is not known, no certain account of the increase of produce

* See Commons Paper, Session 1837-38, No. 529.

† See Part III. of the Tables of Revenue, Population, and Commerce, p. 430.

per mile can be given ; but the following estimate will serve in some measure to supply the deficiency. The average length of each trust in 1821 was $20\frac{1}{3}$ miles ; if the same be allowed for each of the 94 additional trusts in 1836, the total length will be 22,788 miles, and the produce per mile 68*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, equal to an increase of 32 per cent. arising from a corresponding increase of internal communication by roads alone. The amount of that increase by steam and canal navigation is much greater, as has been shewn by Mr. Porter, in "The Progress of the Nation."

If we examine the returns of revenue and expenditure in the year 1836, of which an abstract is appended, together with a calculation as to the proportion of debt existing in each county, we find that the total income amounted to 1,776,586*l.*, but of this 130,348*l.* was money borrowed. If this sum be deducted, the actual receipts from tolls, statute duty, and contingencies, was 1,646,238*l.* The total expenditure was 1,780,349*l.*; but, in order to find the actual expense of maintenance, the debts paid off must be deducted, which amounted to 117,270*l.* The remainder is 1,663,079*l.*, which exceeds the income by 16,841*l.* To this annual deficiency (supposing the same state of finance to continue) is to be added a debt of 8,577,132*l.*, which, after deducting the arrears of income and the balances in the treasurer's hands, will amount to 8,159,311*l.* Of the former sum, no less than 1,031,096*l.* consists of unpaid interest. The amount of bonded or mortgage debts is 7,187,543*l.*, of which nearly 6,000,000*l.* bear an interest of $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.* Hence the total debts amount to four and a-half times the total annual income ; but as the expenditure exceeds the income, and the arrears of interest already amount to one-eighth of the whole debt, there appears little probability of the debt being diminished by ordinary means. There is also reason to apprehend that the arrears of interest will increase, as the amount paid for interest in 1836 was only 313,381*l.*, while the interest upon the total debts, at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., amounts to 407,413*l.* There was likewise a further sum of money borrowed in that year, of 130,348*l.* These particulars will be found in the first following table.

The second table shews, the income, expenditure, debts, and assets, in each county of England, and in Wales, separately, together with the proportion which the debts bear to the annual income in each, or, in other words, the number of years in which, if the whole annual income were applied to the payment of the present debts, the whole amount (excepting the interest accruing in the period) would be paid off, and the per-cent-age proportion which the unpaid interest forms of the total debts. From the former of the two last columns, it appears, that the northern counties are generally the most involved in debt. They stand in the following order :—

Derby, $9\frac{1}{3}$ years.	Northumberland, $8\frac{1}{6}$ years.	Lancaster, $6\frac{1}{10}$ years.
Cumberland, $8\frac{2}{3}$ ditto.	Devon, $7\frac{1}{3}$ ditto.	York, $5\frac{11}{12}$ ditto.
Westmoreland, $8\frac{1}{3}$ ditto.	Nottingham, $6\frac{1}{6}$ ditto.	Sussex, $5\frac{7}{10}$ ditto.

* Of the total amount, 5,959,259*l.* bears interest at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; 505,629*l.* at 5 per cent.; 378,838*l.* at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; 263,224*l.* at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; and 80,593*l.* at 4 per cent.

The counties most favourably situated are—

Essex, 0 $\frac{8}{10}$ years.	Rutland, 1 $\frac{9}{10}$ years.	Hertford, 2 years.
Middlesex, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.	Huntingdon, 1 $\frac{9}{10}$ ditto.	Suffolk, 2 $\frac{8}{10}$ ditto.

The last column of the table shews that the arrears of interest form, in Northumberland, no less than 38 per cent., or more than one-third of the total debts: in eight other counties it forms from one-fourth to one-fifth of the whole debt, whilst in Essex it amounts only to 27*l.*; and in Huntingdon and Durham to 1 and 2 per cent. respectively. The county most favourably situated in both respects is Essex.

R.

TABLE I.—*Abstract of Income and Expenditure of Turnpike Trusts in England and Wales, during the Year 1836.*

	£.	£.
Balance . . . in treasurers' hands on 1st January, 1836 . . .	327,754	
,, due to treasurers on 1st January, 1836 . . .	122,483	<u>450,237</u>
Income . . .		
Revenue received from tolls	1,520,917	
Parish composition in lieu of statute duty	38,550	
Estimated value of statute duty performed	52,529	
Revenue from fines	562	
Revenue from incidental receipts	33,678	
Money borrowed on security of tolls	130,348	<u>1,776,586</u>
Expenditure . . .		
Manual labour	416,485	
Team labour and carriage of materials	158,876	
Materials for surface repairs	230,226	
Land purchased	14,205	
Damage done in obtaining materials	9,387	
Tradesmen's bills	69,287	
Salaries of treasurers	6,420	
Salaries of clerks	21,284	
Salaries of surveyors	65,150	
Law charges	34,688	
Interest of debt	313,381	
Improvements	204,739	
Debts paid off	117,270	
Incidental expenses	63,416	
Estimated value of statute duty performed	52,529	<u>1,780,349</u>
Debts		
Bonded or mortgage debts	7,187,543	
Floating debts	231,626	
Unpaid interest	1,031,096	
Balance due to treasurers on 31st Dec. 1836 . . .	126,865	<u>8,577,132</u>
Arrears of Income . . .		
Arrears of tolls for current year	32,027	
Arrears of parish composition for ditto	8,189	
Arrears of other receipts for ditto	5,103	
Arrears of former years	38,862	
Balance in treasurers' hands on 31st December, 1836 . . .	328,374	
Money in 3 per cent. consols, valued at 90 <i>l.</i> . . .	5,364	<u>417,821</u>

TABLE II.—*Statement of the Income, Expenditure, Debts, and Assets of the Turnpike Trusts in each County of England, and in Wales, during the Year 1836, with the Proportion which the Debts bear to the Annual Income, and the Per-Centage Proportion of Unpaid Interest to the Total Debt.*

Counties.	Income, including Money borrowed.	Expenditure, including Debts paid off.	Debts.	Assets, Arrears of Income.	Proportion of Debts, after deducting Assets, to Annual Income.	Proportion of Unpaid Interest to Total Debts.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	No. of Years.	Per Cent.
Bedford . . .	14,021	13,937	56,890	4,562	3·87	23
Berks . . .	17,671	16,847	58,650	5,731	2·99	3
Bucks . . .	19,258	19,656	60,342	4,195	2·91	27
Cambridge . . .	10,717	11,746	39,726	6,487	3·10	12
Chester . . .	64,417	64,285	329,129	12,114	4·92	5
Cornwall . . .	27,319	27,410	121,289	4,302	4·28	5
Cumberland . . .	15,448	14,568	135,810	1,771	8·67	17
Derby . . .	44,810	40,412	432,085	13,713	9·33	22
Devon . . .	62,024	62,702	505,333	19,900	7·82	8
Dorset . . .	22,475	21,914	125,706	7,977	5·23	4
Durham . . .	35,756	41,105	138,527	9,353	3·61	2
Essex . . .	34,109	33,462	32,098	4,564	0·80	nil.
Gloucester . . .	82,144	81,234	390,604	17,715	4·54	7
Hants . . .	27,610	28,590	153,621	10,613	5·18	20
Hereford . . .	27,261	27,031	76,673	6,607	2·96	6
Hertford . . .	30,257	31,426	68,912	6,171	2·07	9
Huntingdon . . .	11,699	11,282	25,167	2,175	1·96	1
Kent . . .	71,165	73,729	313,157	22,562	4·09	19
Lancaster . . .	154,285	155,348	967,819	26,762	6·09	8
Leicester . . .	28,325	27,638	98,355	4,885	3·30	10
Lincoln . . .	34,370	39,136	123,347	11,890	3·24	11
Middlesex . . .	98,608	96,508	150,717	6,333	1·46	9
Monmouth . . .	18,805	15,688	97,719	6,398	4·85	4
Norfolk . . .	16,016	15,821	61,337	6,122	3·44	3
Northampton . . .	37,990	36,701	142,320	8,614	3·52	26
Northumberland . . .	20,091	22,635	166,641	3,388	8·15	38
Nottingham . . .	17,885	18,073	128,887	5,964	6·86	7
Oxford . . .	24,784	24,826	107,047	9,132	3·95	9
Rutland . . .	5,804	5,610	11,763	564	1·93	3
Salop . . .	34,784	37,322	130,302	11,418	3·41	3
Somerset . . .	65,078	63,315	350,570	13,548	5·17	6
Stafford . . .	63,527	65,568	298,547	16,992	4·43	20
Suffolk . . .	10,972	12,035	34,277	3,402	2·81	16
Surrey . . .	63,134	63,776	193,295	9,023	2·91	17
Sussex . . .	61,530	54,751	366,612	16,026	5·69	24
Warwick . . .	34,685	34,742	112,838	7,813	3·02	8
Westmoreland . . .	7,158	7,084	62,297	1,565	8·48	3
Wilts . . .	38,529	33,349	144,577	12,842	3·41	13
Worcester . . .	42,251	40,837	132,778	8,244	2·94	9
York . . .	182,733	186,632	1,119,363	41,235	5·90	11
Total . . .	1,679,524	1,683,752	8,065,145	392,692	4·56	12
Wales . . .	97,061	96,596	511,986	25,129	5·01	8
Total . . .	1,776,586	1,780,349	8,577,132	417,821	4·59	12